

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

SUMMATION  
of  
NON-MILITARY ACTIVITIES  
in  
JAPAN

Number 23

August 1947

PART IV

SOCIAL

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## SECTION 1

### PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

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#### PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

##### Communicable Diseases

1. Thirty-four cases of murine typhus were reported in 12 prefectures from 24 July to 20 August.

2. In the Hokkaido typhus-control drive 167,356 persons received the first dose of vaccine between 17 July and 11 August, bringing the total so vaccinated to 991,803 persons in 31 communities.

3. Twenty-five cases of scrub typhus have been reported since June in Niigata. No cases were reported from other known endemic areas.

4. There was a seasonal rise in dysentery cases from 1,703 in June to 5,958 in July. These cases number half the total reported in the same period last year.

5. Typhoid, paratyphoid, dysentery and malaria disease rates increased in July. Figures for all diseases except scarlet fever and epidemic meningitis were well below those of July 1946. Note the charts on the following four pages.

6. There were 23,741 cases of measles, 33,659 of tuberculosis, 22,230 of whooping cough and 10,916 of pneumonia for the four-week period ending 26 July.

##### Insect and Rodent Control

7. The Ministry of Welfare set a budget of ¥ 39,280,000, to be matched by the prefectures, for insect and rodent control for the coming year.

8. August insect-control activities reached a peak with more than 60,000 teams totaling 360,000 men in the field. Insecticides distributed totaled 350,000 gallons of five percent DDT oil solution, 3,000,000 pounds of 10 percent DDT dust and 400,000 gallons of pyrethrum concentrate.

## ELEVEN COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

BY PREFECTURES · JULY 1947

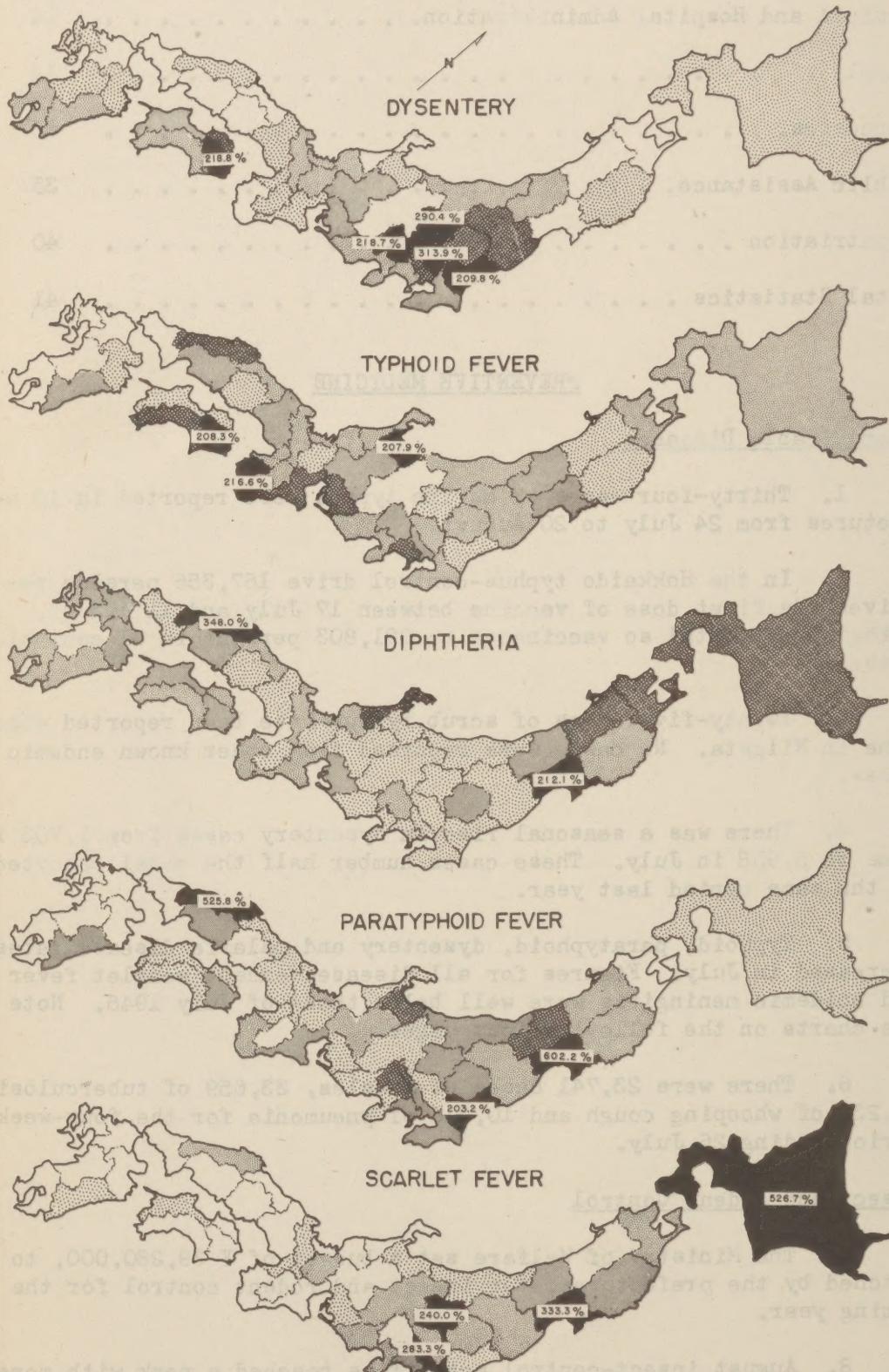
## MAP LEGEND

PREFECTURAL RATE FOR EACH DISEASE IS EXPRESSED AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE NATIONAL RATE FOR THE SAME DISEASE

0.0 - 39.9 %	120.0 - 159.9 %
40.0 - 79.9 %	160.0 - 199.9 %
80.0 - 119.9 %	200.0 % AND OVER

FIGURES GIVE PERCENTAGES OF 200 AND OVER

DISEASE	NATIONAL RATE/100,000/ANNUM		
	JULY 1947	JULY 1946	JULY 1945
DYSENTERY	99.6	202.4	229.8
TYPHOID FEVER	29.0	69.2	83.5
DIPHTHERIA	24.8	40.0	63.2
PARATYPHOID FEVER	9.3	18.7	16.9
SCARLET FEVER	3.0	2.4	2.7
EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS	3.2	1.4	2.5
TYPHUS	1.5	8.8	3.5
SMALLPOX	0.1	2.0	2.4
MALARIA	25.4	112.0	NA
CHOLERA	0.0	0.4	NA
JAPANESE B ENCEPHALITIS	0.1	0.6	NA



NOTE: FIGURES BASED ON REVISED ESTIMATED POPULATIONS.

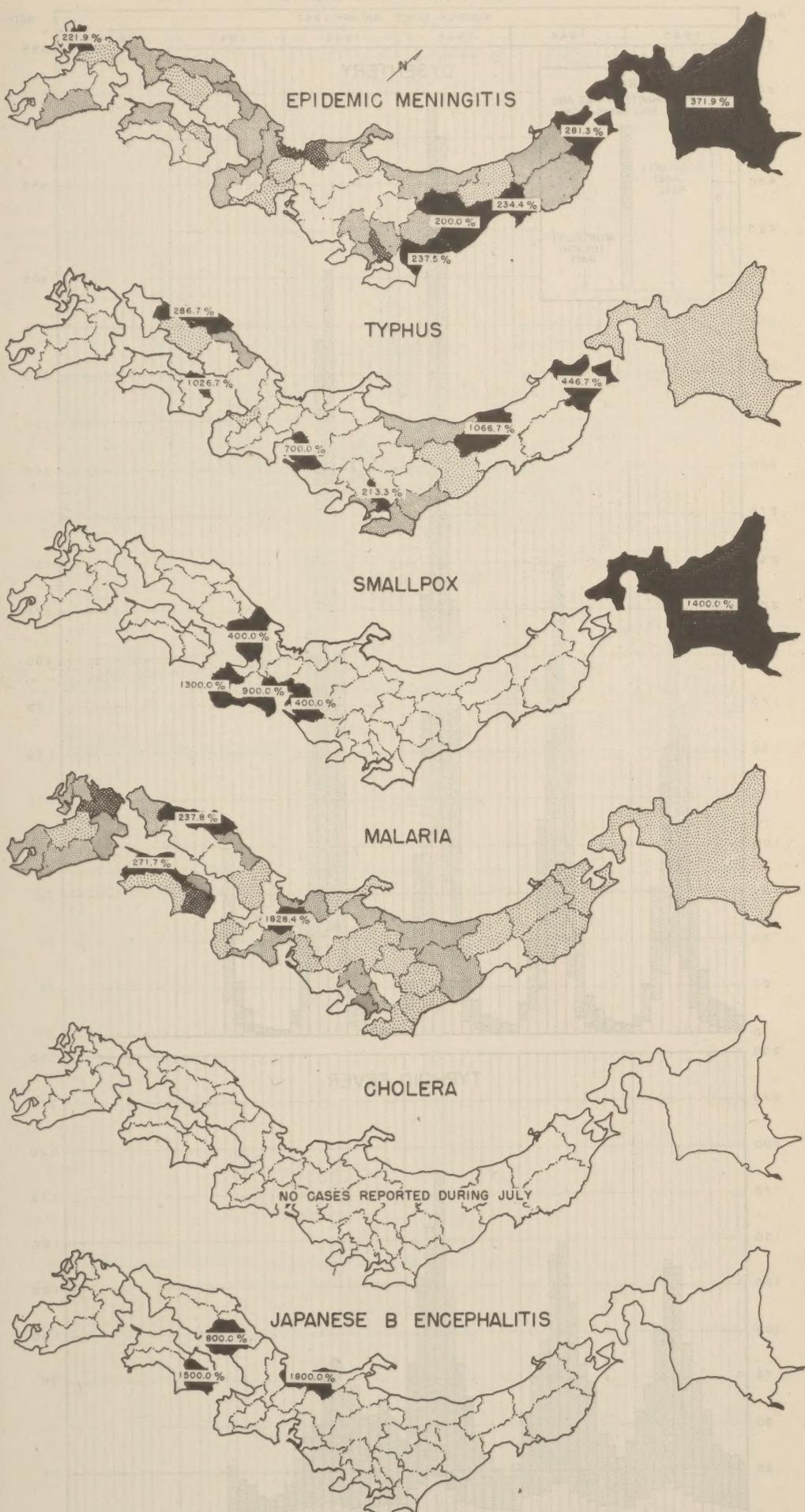
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE.  
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NUMBER 96A

## ELEVEN COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

BY PREFECTURES - JULY 1947



NOTE: FIGURES BASED ON REVISED ESTIMATED POPULATIONS.

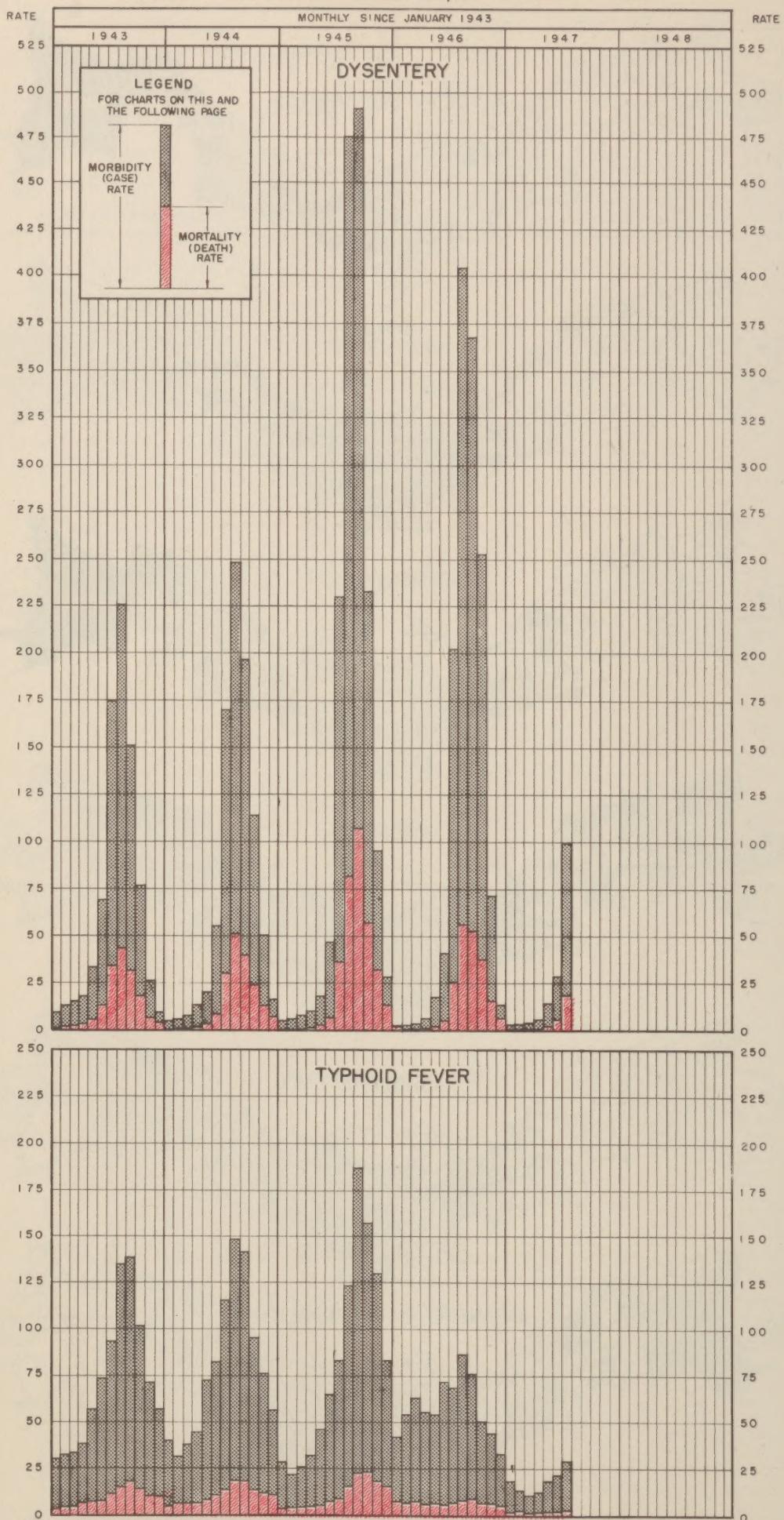
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE.  
GHQ - SCAP

JAPAN - AUG 47

NUMBER 96 B

## EIGHT COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY RATES / 100,000 POPULATION / ANNUM

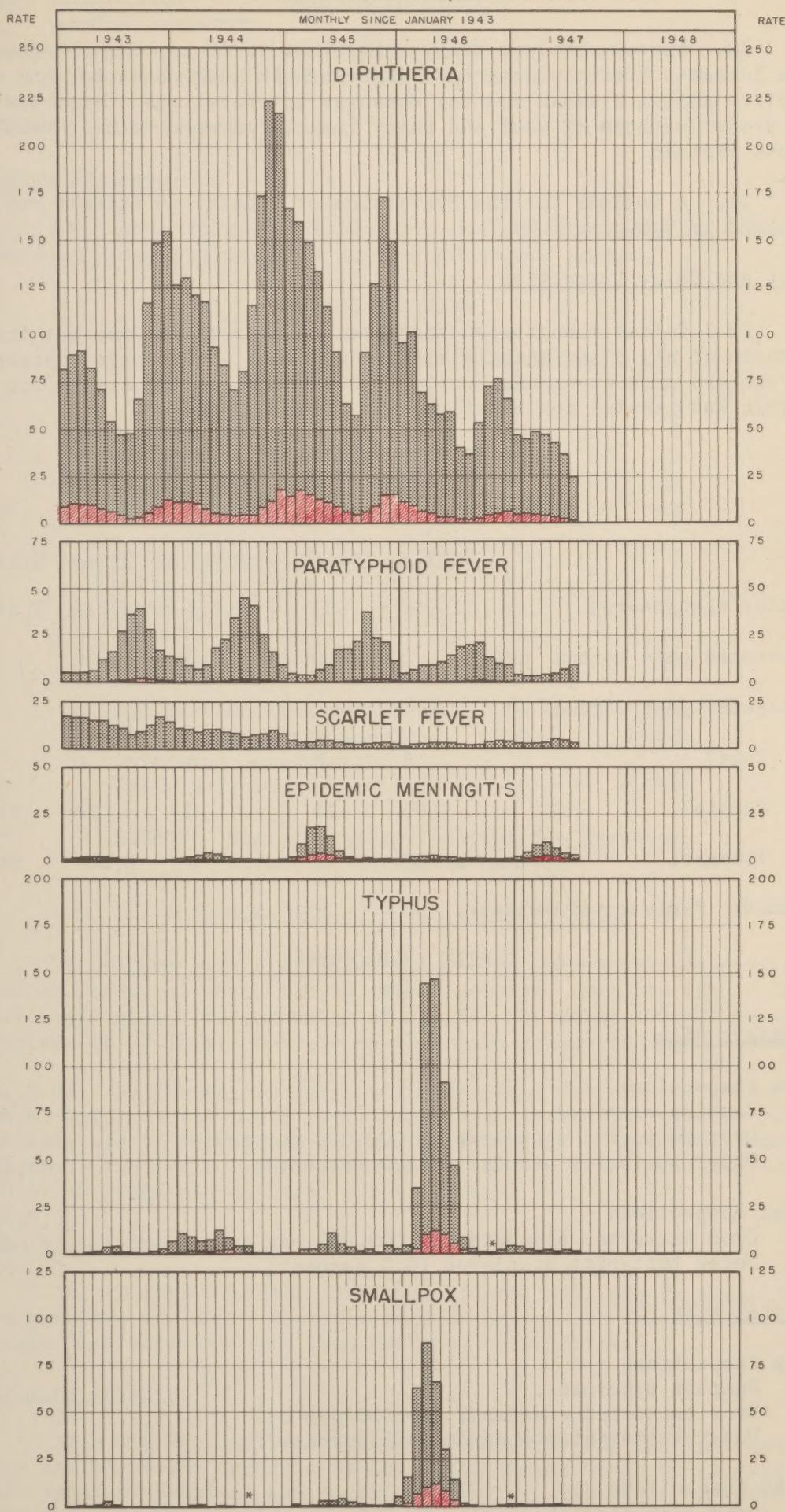
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE.  
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NUMBER 97 A

## EIGHT COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY RATES / 100,000 POPULATION / ANNUM



\* TYPHUS MORBIDITY RATE FOR OCT 46 WAS 0.6. SMALLPOX MORBIDITY RATE FOR AUG 44 WAS 0.0 AND FOR DEC 46 WAS 1.4. THE FATAL CASES WERE REPORTED THE PREVIOUS MONTH.

NOTE: FIGURES BASED ON REVISED ESTIMATED POPULATIONS.

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE.

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9. Distribution of additional DDT supplies to coal-mining regions was authorized by the Ministry of Welfare.

VETERINARY AFFAIRS

10. Surveys of veterinary conditions in Gumma, Saga, Nagasaki and Kumamoto Prefectures showed livestock in good condition and effective animal disease control measures in operation. Demonstrations in proper methods of meat and dairy inspection were held at establishments visited.

11. A Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was organized in Tokyo in July.

Meat and Dairy Inspection

12. Calves slaughtered increased 43 percent in June but the numbers of all other animals killed declined. There were increases in numbers of post-mortem partial and visceral condemnations for cattle and partial condemnations for swine and calves.

MEAT INSPECTION  
June

	Cattle	Calves	Sheep and Goats	Swine	Horses
Number slaughtered	11,969	951	354	6,812	3,388
Condemned ante mortem	3	0	0	0	1
Condemned post mortem					
Total	6	0	0	0	1
Partial	296	13	0	54	217
Visceral	2,937	41	0	2,237	519

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

MILK INSPECTION  
June

Ordinary Milk

Farm inspections	7,175
Samples examined	8,866
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	428
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	1,200
Plant inspections	2,348
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	222
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)	332

Social Milk

Farm inspections	4
Samples examined	8
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)	0
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)	0
Plant inspections	4
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)	0
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)	0

## Goat Milk

Farm inspections	40
Samples examined	61
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	12
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	8

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

## Animal Diseases

13. Seven animal diseases increased in incidence in July, especially chick pullorum and equine infectious anemia.

### ANIMAL DISEASES

	Cases	
	June	July
Anthrax	1	3
Blackleg	0	2
Brucellosis	11	0
Trichomoniasis	50	43
Texas fever	6	9
Swine erysipelas	16	11
Swine plague	1	1
Rabies	1	4
Strangles	174	93
Equine infectious abortion	19	24
Equine infectious anemia	100	155
Epizootic lymphangitis	0	-
Chick pullorum	40	738

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry,  
Bureau of Animal Industry.

## MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION

14. There were 3,371 hospitals on 25 July with a capacity of 216,472 beds, of which 110,560 were occupied, compared with 3,363 hospitals with a bed capacity of 218,614, of which 109,525 were occupied, on 27 June. See the chart on the following page.

15. Supplementary rations for hospital patients to be delivered in addition to the basic ration were established in August. Tuberculosis and leprosy patients receive 140 grams a day. Other male patients receive 80 grams of supplementary rations; females receive 20 extra grams and children under 11 years 40.

## Dental Affairs

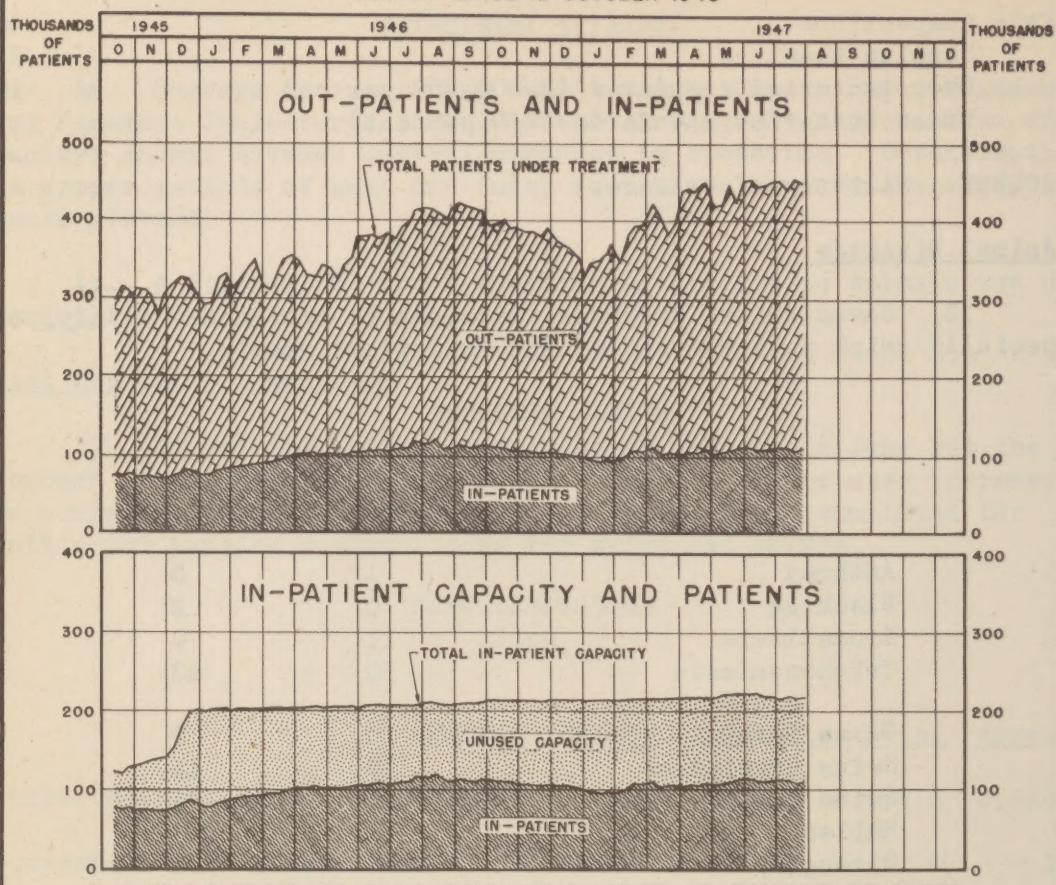
16. Eleven dentists previously bombed out were re-established in practice in July. Approximately 83 percent of the 6,000 dentists thus affected have been restored to practice.

## Nursing Affairs

17. The National Association of Midwives and Clinical and Public Health Nurses opened a 30-day institute at Osaka on 11 August. All types of hospital and public nursing problems were reviewed by the participating nurses.

# HOSPITAL CAPACITY AND PATIENTS\*

WEEKLY SINCE 12 OCTOBER 1945



SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE.  
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18. Forty-nine nurses were graduated on 28 July from the first four-month Public Health Nurse Refresher Course in Tokyo.

The second course opened 4 August with 51 nurses representing 40 prefectures in attendance.

## SUPPLY

### Production

19. The value of medical and dental supplies produced in July was 35 percent greater than the June total of ¥ 337,828,289.

Medical instruments produced totaled 1,913,191 pieces, an increase of 409,254 pieces and ¥ 385,967 in value over June production. Dental instruments produced in July totaled 260,457 pieces.

MEDICAL AND DENTAL SUPPLIES

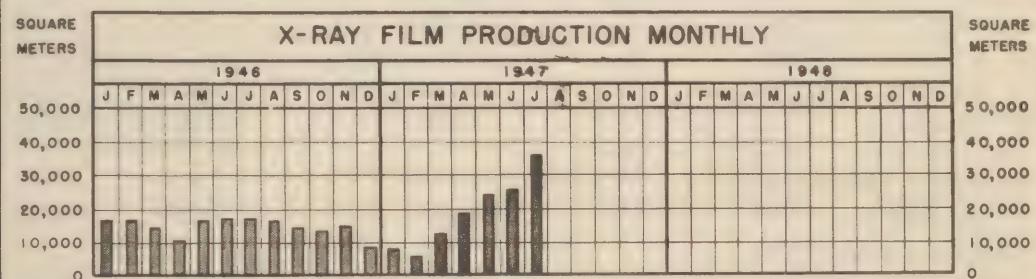
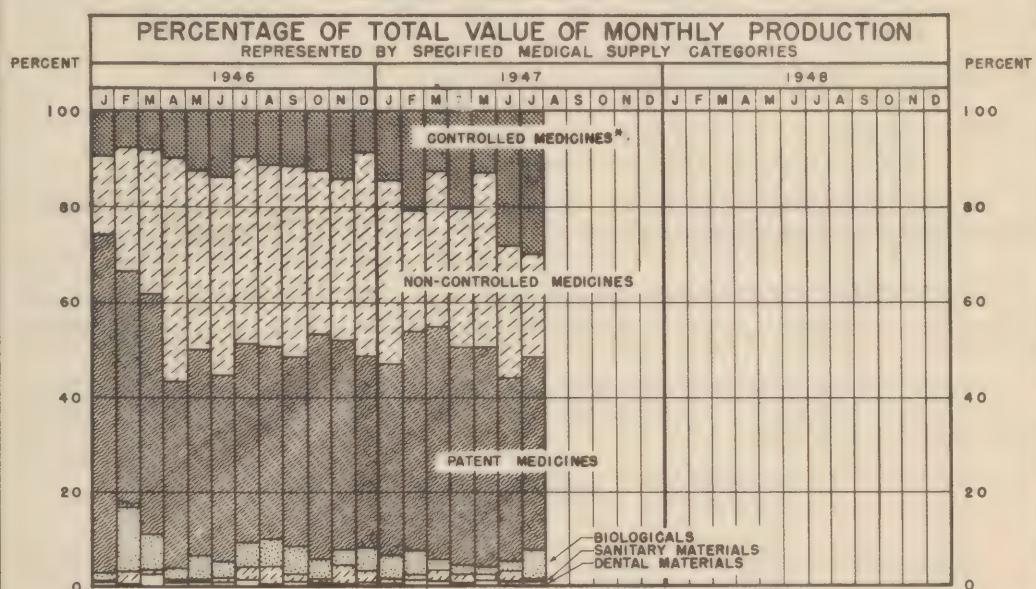
July  
(yen)

Distribution-controlled medicines	130,355,947
Noncontrolled medicines	94,305,030
Patent medicines	176,374,690
Biologicals	26,055,582
Medical instruments	11,040,845
Dental materials	4,088,965
Dental instruments	10,420,544
Sanitary materials	<u>3,500,236</u>
Total	456,121,839

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

MEDICAL SUPPLIES

MONTHLY SINCE JANUARY 1946



\* DISTRIBUTION - CONTROLLED MEDICINES.

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE; MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.  
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20. Production of sulfathiazole in July amounted to 2,344 kilograms, an increase of 196 kilograms over the previous month. Sulfaime products totaled approximately 15,530 kilograms.

Penicillin production declined from 355,560,000 oxford units in June to 175,290,000 oxford units in July because of damage to one plant and the conversion of two plants from surface cultivation of molds to submerged process.

21. While volume remained low, there were strong gains in production of mapharsen and bismuth subsalicylate, for which Japan until recently depended on imports. July output was 31.8 kilograms of

mapharsen and 331.2 kilograms of bismuth subsalicylate, increases of 11 and 272.7 kilograms respectively over June figures.

22. July production of crude vaccines except typhus and smallpox increased over the previous month. Finished stocks on hand at month's end were more than those on 30 June except for smallpox, typhus and diphtheria antitoxin serums.

STATUS OF BIOLOGICALS  
(cubic centimeters)

	Produced in July		On Hand 31 July	
	Crude Vaccine	Finished Vaccine	Crude Vaccine	Finished Vaccine
Cholera	2,939,290	2,190,400	2,189,890	2,218,020
Typhus	-	37,693	-	7,007,435
Triple typhoid	89,433,280	18,111,840	90,920,900	15,486,160
Smallpox (doses)	.25,000	249,800	15,729,100	1,473,575
Diphtheria antitoxin	-	40,330	-	398,418
Diphtheria toxoid	2,718,000	1,001,500	2,936,200 a/	1,620,790

a/ Includes stocks on hand not reported previously.

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

23. July production of rubber sanitary goods totaled 5,510,556 pieces with a value of ¥ 4,727,812, double June's output.

24. Output of anesthetic ether was 636 kilograms, a 500-percent increase over the largest production recorded for any previous month.

25. Production of DDT dusters and spraying equipment increased substantially during July.

INSECT AND RODENT CONTROL SUPPLIES

	Unit	June	July
Rattraps, spring-type	each	2,000	2,000
Rat poison, ANTU	kilogram	7,602	5,912
Rat poison, Nekoirazu.	kilogram	2,805	3,051
DDT dusters	each	9,300	14,500
Sprayers, knapsack type, 3 gallon	each	12,050	14,110
Sprayers, pump type, semiautomatic	each	10,090	6,300
Sprayers, hand type, 2 quart	each	6,000	16,900
10 percent DDT dust (from American DDT concentrate)	pound	826,460	835,190
10 percent DDT dust (from Japanese DDT concentrate)	pound	336,336	336,336
5 percent DDT residual-effect spray (utilizing American DDT concentrate)	gallon	68,858	204,712
Pyrethrum emulsion	gallon	197,000	14,700

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

26. Of 266 X-ray and electrotherapy machines produced in July, 35 were ultra-short-wave, 15 ultraviolet ray, 24 infrared therapy apparatus and 192 X-ray apparatus. This is a decrease of 134 machines from the 400 produced in June.

Initial production of luminous and intensifying screens was 48 and 153 units respectively.

27. July X-ray film production totaled 36,213 square meters, 10,546 square meters more than the June output. The industry has been expanding steadily in an effort to meet local and Korean requirements.

X-RAY FILM PRODUCTION  
(dozens)

<u>Size (inches)</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>July</u>
4 3/4 x 6 1/2	442	1,490
6 1/2 x 8 1/2	278	495
8 x 10	401	2,646
10 x 12	8,165	19,076
14 x 17	5,002	2,766
Dental	50	426
35-millimeter (rolls)	39,276	54,429

SOURCE: Photo Sensitized Materials Association.

28. Stocks of American raw cotton were utilized to manufacture 69,599 pounds of gauze and 30,123 pounds of bandages in July.

Distribution

29. X-ray and electrotherapy apparatus distributed in July numbered 283, a decrease of 98 from June.

X-RAY AND ELECTROTHERAPY APPARATUS

	<u>Distributed</u>		<u>On Hand</u>
	<u>June</u>	<u>July</u>	<u>31 July</u>
X-ray	198	179	64
Ultra-short-wave	69	72	7
Ultraviolet	65	8	9
Infrared ray	49	24	3
Total	381	283	83

30. Sanitary materials distributed in July were valued at ¥ 8,149,897, an increase of ¥ 591,101 from June sales.

31. Former Japanese Army and Navy medicines sold in July were valued at ¥ 3,396,016, a decrease of ¥ 482,473 from June sales.

32. Sales of controlled medicines amounted to ¥ 99,805,542, an increase of ¥ 84,531,204 over June. This rise is due to more direct distribution and sales of stocks accumulated over several months.

Producers of controlled medical supplies shipped 45 selected items direct to prefectural distributing agencies, thus eliminating the Central Medicine Distributing Company which was unable to buy total production.

Venereal disease drugs are now distributed according to requirements instead of by direct allocation to prefectures by the Ministry of Welfare.

#### NARCOTICS

33. There are 85,474 persons registered by the Ministry of Welfare to handle narcotics.

34. Narcotics violators in July numbered 119; 76 were registrants and 43 were nonregistrants.

There were 36 thefts of narcotic stocks during the month.

#### PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

##### Relief

35. Revised figures for July show that welfare payments were valued at ¥ 234,158,053 compared with ¥ 213,783,766 for the previous month. Assistance in kind increased from ¥ 20,470,507 in June to ¥ 25,445,029 in July. Persons receiving assistance during the month numbered 2,656,538 of whom 130,578 were in institutions.

Persons receiving assistance in June numbered 2,747,512 of whom 131,628 were in institutions.

36. Further increases in public assistance grants were approved effective 1 August. These amend the grants made on 1 July so that increases in the prices of staple foods and green vegetables may be met.

#### INDIVIDUAL RELIEF GRANT SCALE a/ (yen per day)

Persons in Family	Large Cities		Intermediate Cities		Towns and Villages	
1	15.80	(17.85)	14.15	(15.80)	12.50	(13.95)
2	26.90	(30.35)	24.10	(27.05)	21.30	(23.70)
3	33.20	(37.50)	29.75	(33.40)	26.30	(29.30)
4	39.50	(44.65)	35.40	(39.75)	31.30	(34.90)
5	44.20	(50.00)	39.65	(44.50)	35.10	(39.05)
Each addi- tional person	4.70	( 5.35)	4.25	( 4.75)	3.80	( 4.15)

a/ Maximum payments which may be given by order of prefectoral governors are shown in parentheses.

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

No deductions are made from the new scale of grants for children receiving school luncheons.

37. Five LARA (Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia) shipments received in August totaled 57.45 tons of dried skim milk; 75.15 tons of canned and staple food and 31.47 tons of clothing.

38. Since the re-establishment of international mails with Japan, 490 undeliverable gift parcels have been turned over by postal authorities to the Social Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Welfare. Public child health and welfare institutions receive priority in the distribution of these articles.

39. The recently formulated Central Committee, organized to launch a national fund-raising drive for private welfare institutions, held its first meeting in Tokyo on 6 August.

REPATRIATION

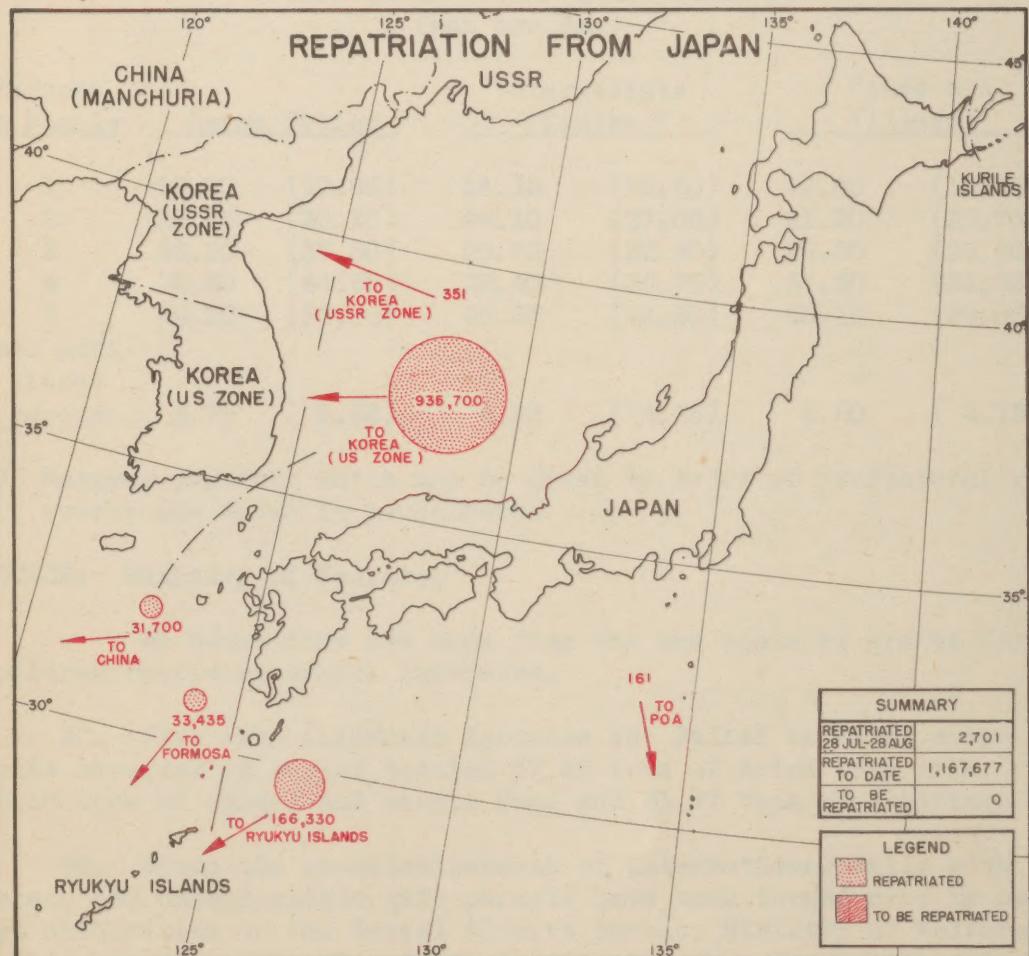
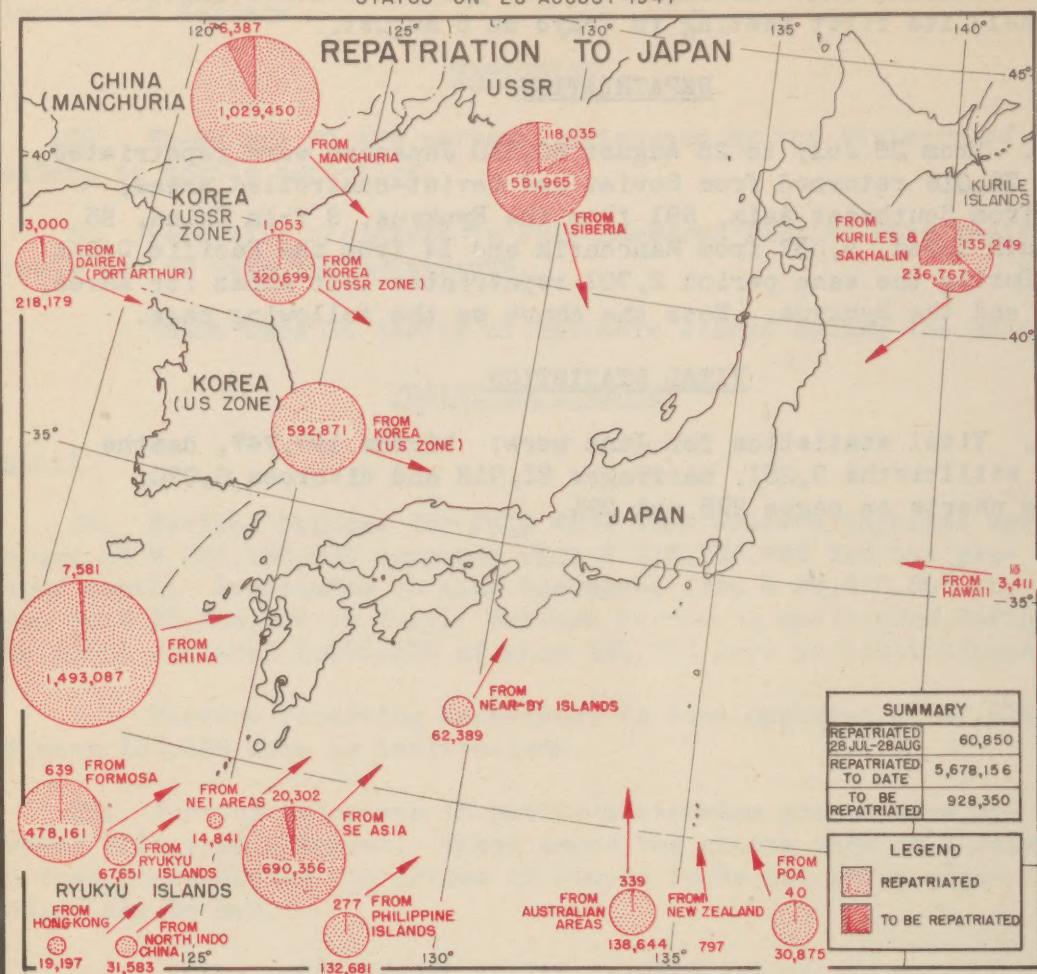
40. From 28 July to 28 August 60,850 Japanese were repatriated of whom 30,016 returned from Soviet and Soviet-controlled areas, 14,739 from Southeast Asia, 591 from the Ryukyus, 8 from China, 95 from South Korea, 9,387 from Manchuria and 14 from the Pacific Ocean area. During the same period 2,701 repatriates left Japan for Korea, Formosa and the Ryukyus. Note the chart on the following page.

VITAL STATISTICS

41. Vital statistics for June were: births 197,747, deaths 85,920, stillbirths 9,251, marriages 81,913 and divorces 6,070. Note the charts on pages 295 and 296.

# REPATRIATION

STATUS ON 28 AUGUST 1947

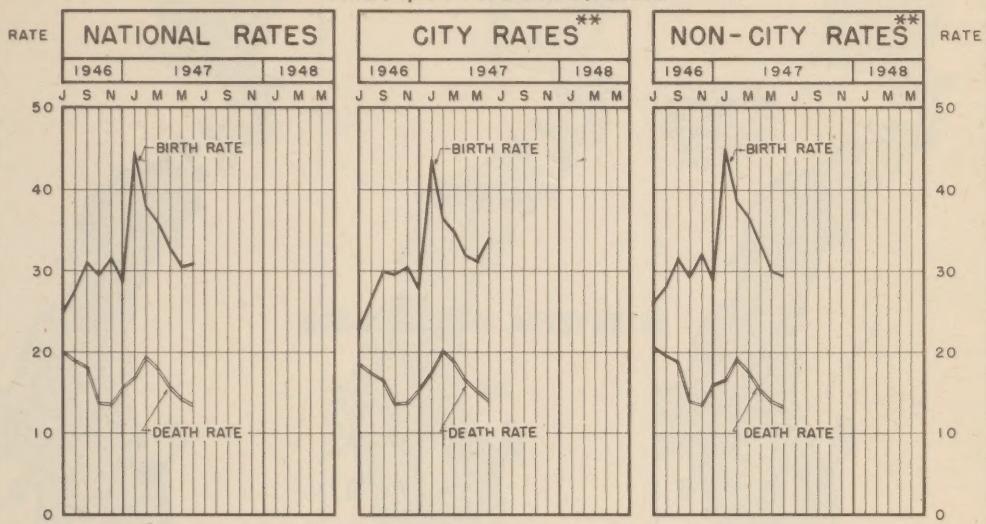


# VITAL STATISTICS

MONTHLY SINCE JULY 1946

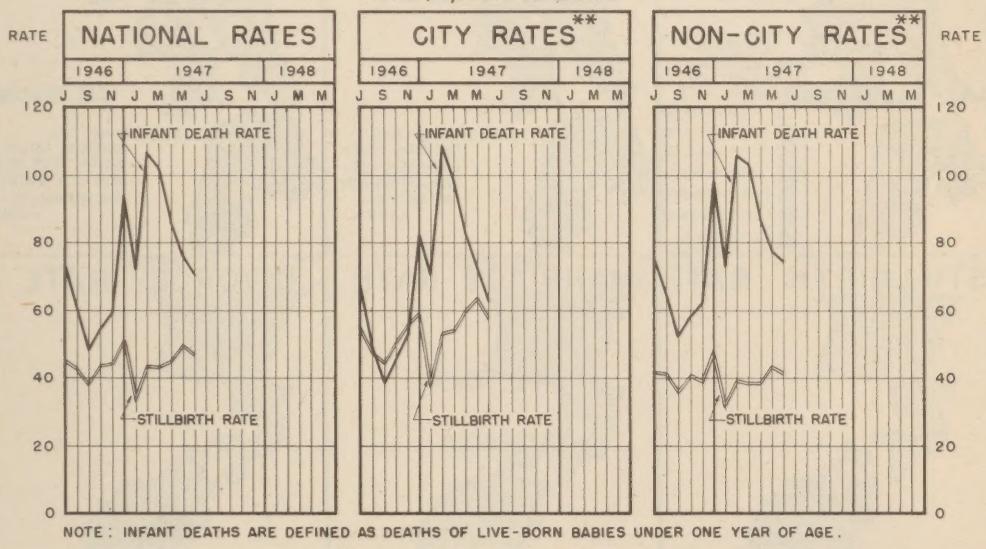
## BIRTH AND DEATH RATES

RATE / 1,000 POPULATION / ANNUM \*



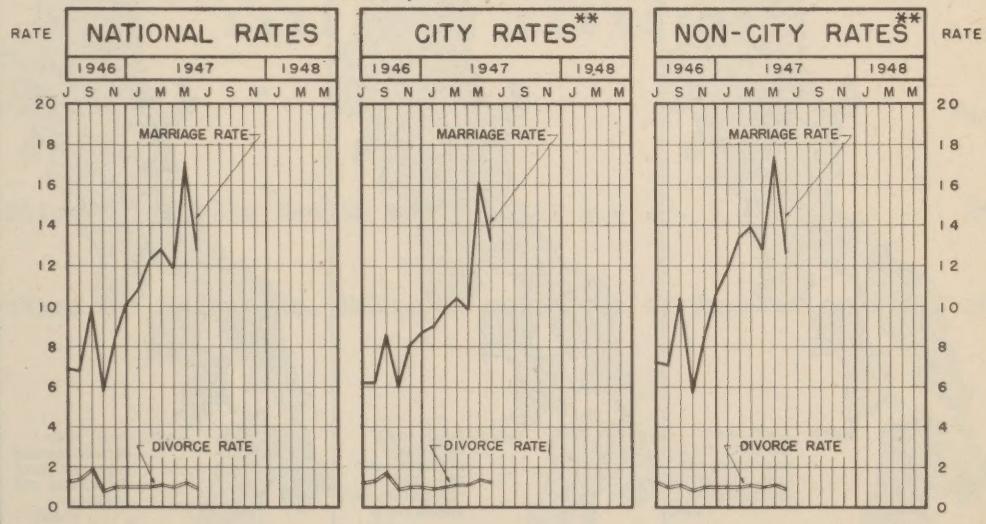
## INFANT DEATH AND STILLBIRTH RATES

RATE / 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS



## MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE RATES

RATE / 1,000 POPULATION / ANNUM \*



\* BASED ON 1 JULY 1946 AND 1 JULY 1947 POPULATION.  
 \*\* CITIES (SHI) ARE POLITICAL UNITS DEFINED UNDER JAPANESE LAW AND IN GENERAL INCLUDE ALL CITIES AND TOWNS OF MORE THAN 30,000 POPULATION.  
 SOURCE: CABINET BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

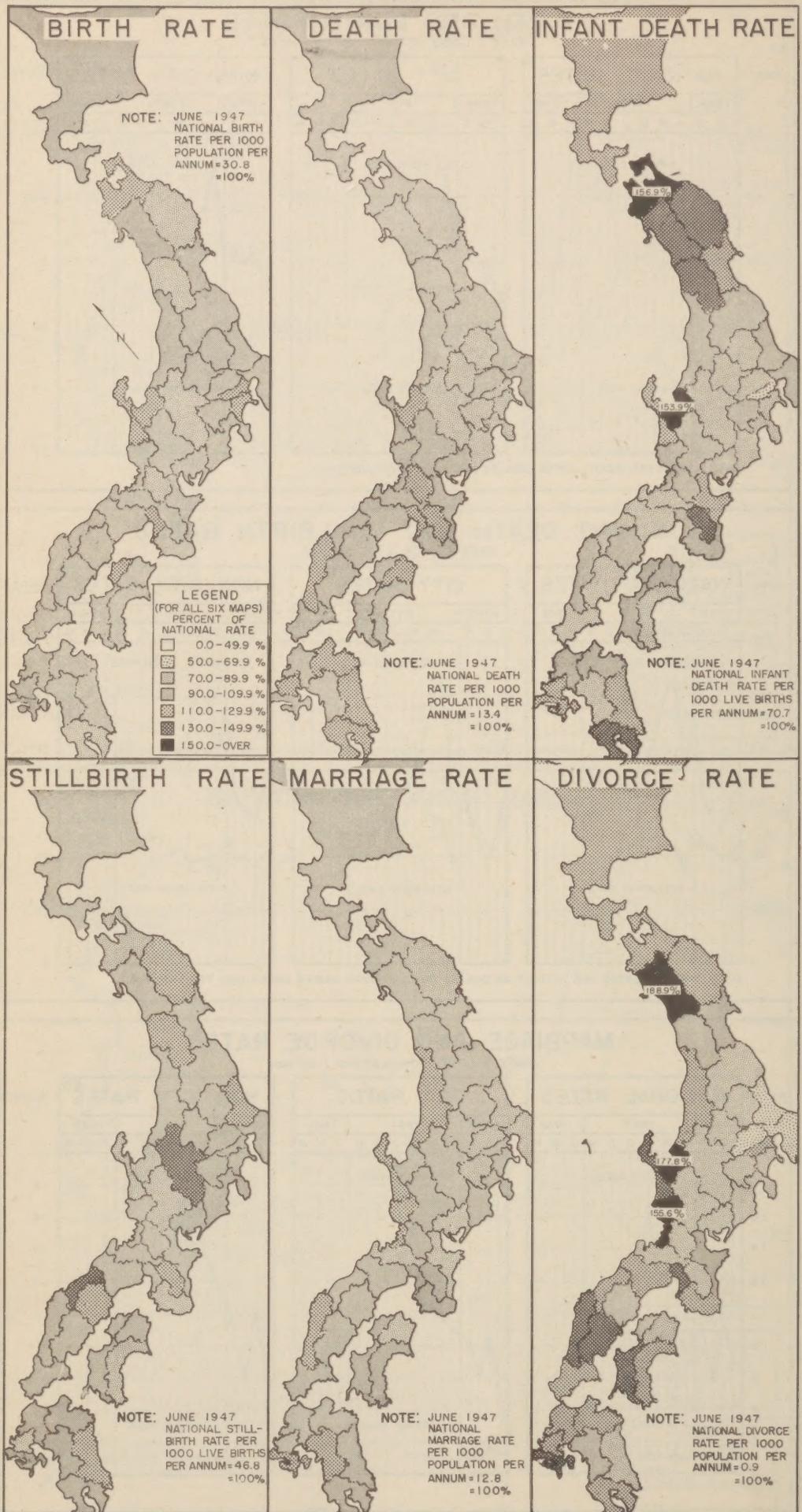
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# PREFECTURAL VITAL STATISTICS

JUNE 1947\*



NOTE: BIRTH, DEATH, MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE RATES ARE PER ANNUM RATES PER 1,000 ESTIMATED POPULATION AS OF 1 JULY 1947. INFANT DEATH AND STILLBIRTH RATES PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS IN THE SAME MONTH.

SOURCE: CABINET BUREAU OF STATISTICS.  
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